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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/399, 065 09/18/99 KENYON

J 41018, P004

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EXAMINER

NAJJAR, S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED:

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/399,065	KENYON ET AL.
	Examiner Saleh Najjar	Art Unit 2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 August 2001 .

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) Z .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on August 14, 2001. Claims 35-38 have been newly added. Claims 1-38 are pending examination. Claims 1-38 represent a method and system directed toward dynamic scalable multi-media content streaming.

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CAR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-10, 12-21, and 23-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kalra et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,953,506.

Kalra teaches the invention as claimed including a the serving of scalable multi-media streams to clients based on network bandwidth and client computer capabilities (see abstract).

As to claim 1, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of operation comprising:

determining operating characteristic value(s) for at least one operating characteristic of the client computer system (see figs. 13-16; col. 15, lines 33-50, Kalra clearly states and illustrates that the adaptive streams program within the client makes a determination of the CPU constraint); and

adaptively requesting streaming of model data from a remote content providing server, based at least in part on the determined operating characteristic value(s) of the

at least one operating characteristic of the client computer system (see figs. 13, 16A1-16A3; col. 15, lines 12-27; col. 15, line 45 - col. 16, line 25, Kalra clearly states and illustrates that in step 1, the client will make a request for a browser to use the adaptive stream server, in step 2, browser causes a request to the adaptive stream client-based program, in step 3, the adaptive stream client-based program will determine the user profile, CPU constraint, user quality selections, and user adaptive stream program/sequence selections and will generate a series of commands necessary to begin implementation of the adaptive stream program that are supplied to the browser, in step 4, client request for a particular adaptive stream along with the series of command supplied from the adaptive stream client-based program is sent from the client browser to the adaptive stream server).

As to claim 2, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of operation as in claim 1 above, wherein the at least one operating characteristic comprises one or more operating characteristics selected from a group consisting of communication bandwidth, processor power, availability of memory, availability of swap space, memory and bus speed, availability of video memory, availability of digital signal processing for audio decompression, and availability of graphics acceleration (see col. 15, lines 20-60, Kalra teaches that bandwidth and CPU constraints of the client is determined).

As to claim 3, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of operation as in claim 1 above, wherein said determining is performed as an integral part of an installation of a multi-media content player, and said adaptively requesting streaming of model data is performed by said multi-media content player (see figs. 13-15; col. 15, lines 10-35, Kalra teaches that the client profile is communicated as a request is made from a browser application resident in the client through an adaptive stream client-based program).

As to claim 4, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of operation as in claim 1 above, wherein said model data comprise of data selected from

a group consisting of geometry data, lighting data, coloring data, texturing data, animation data, and audio data (see col. 23-24).

As to claim 5, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of operation as in claim 1 above, wherein said adaptively requesting of streaming of model data comprises adaptively requesting the remote content providing server for different versions of the model data based at least in part on the determined operating characteristic value(s) of the at least one operating characteristic of the client computer system (see col. 15-16, Kalra teaches that which streams is served based on bandwidth and client configuration).

As to claim 6, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of operation as in claim 1 above, wherein the method further comprises monitoring at least one performance indicator for the client computer system (see col. 15, lines 45-55, Kalra teaches that the client CPU constraint is continuously evaluated).

As to claim 7, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of operation as in claim 6 above, wherein said at least one performance indicator comprises one or more selected from a group consisting of bandwidth utilization, CPU utilization, memory utilization, memory swapping, cache hit rate, and audio frames drop rate (see col. 15, lines 40-65, Kalra teaches that the client CPU constraint and network bandwidth constraints are continuously evaluated).

As to claims 8-9, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of operation as in claim 6 above, wherein said adaptively requesting of streaming of model data comprises switching to requesting the remote content providing server for higher or lower precision versions of the model data, responsive to indicator values of the monitored at least one performance indicator (see col. 16-17, Kalra teaches that network bandwidth and client CPU constraint are continuously monitored and the content quality of the stream that best satisfies the constraints is served accordingly).

As to claim 10, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of operation as in claim 1 above, wherein the method further comprises automatically

synchronizing rendering of the received model data in accordance with the timeliness of the receipt of the model data (see col. 18, lines 10-15, Kalra teaches that delivery of the multimedia data is synchronized according to the client receiving and processing performance).

Claims 12-21 do not teach or define any new limitations above claims 1-10 and therefore are rejected for similar reasons.

As to claim 23, Kalra teaches a computer server including a method of operation comprising:

storing multiple versions (base/additive stream) of model data tailored for different operating environments differentiated in accordance with values of at least one operating characteristic of a remote requesting client computer system (see fig. 2A; col. 4, lines 13-30; col. 15-18, Kalra teaches a server that stores different quality video streams and maps them to different client profiles);

accepting requests for said model data that includes version (base/additive stream) selection designations from the remote requesting client computer system (see col. 16, lines 18-45; col. 26, lines 45-55, Kalra teaches that a client request is submitted to the server which delivers the correct version/scale stream in response); and

streaming the requested versions of the model data to the remote requesting client computer system, responsive to the accepted requests (see col. 15-16, Kalra teaches the correct video quality stream is delivered to the client based on client and network capabilities).

Claims 24-34 do not teach or define any new limitations above claims 1-10, 12-21, and 23 and therefore are rejected for similar reasons.

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 11, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kalra et al..

Kalra teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a the serving of scalable multi-media streams to clients based on network bandwidth and client computer capabilities (see abstract).

As to claim 11, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of operation as in claim 10 above.

Kalra fails teach the limitation wherein said automatic synchronization of rendering of the received model data comprises dropping audio data in proportional to the amount of the time the audio data arrived late. Kalra does teach dropping video data in proportional to the amount of the time the video data arrived late (see col. 18).

Official Notice is taken that the concept and advantages of dropping audio data frames that arrived too late with respect to its sequence is old and well known in the data communication art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply the concept of dropping audio data frames in Kalra to allow efficient synchronization of downloaded multimedia presentations.

Claim 22 does not teach or define any new limitations above claim 11 and therefore is rejected for similar reasons.

6. Claims 35-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kalra et al., in view of Britton et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,279,030.

Kalra teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a the serving of scalable multi-media streams to clients based on network bandwidth and client computer capabilities (see abstract).

As to claim 35, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of

operation as in claim 1 above.

Kalra fails to teach the claimed limitation of "determining a single composite operating characteristic value based on the determined operating characteristic values of the at least one operating characteristic".

However, Britton teaches a method and system where multiple versions of a program component are available and a specific version is dynamically selected for downloading based on current attribute values that may represent the user's, current working environment, connection type, status, preferences, etc (see abstract). Britton teaches "determining a single composite operating characteristic value based on the determined operating characteristic values of the at least one operating characteristic" (see figs. 4-7; col. 10-11; col. 12, lines 25-40, Britton teaches that a set of currently applicable attribute values representing hardware and or software of the client is inserted in the client request. The component server compares the attributes from the request to the predicate records, the component reference from this predicate record is used to retrieve the selected version of software components to download to the client).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kalra in view of Britton so that a predicate record is defined for a set of attributes/client characteristics for each version of software component. One would be motivated to do so to specify a correspondence between specific values of attributes/client characteristics and which version of data should be selected.

As to claim 36, Kalra teaches a client computer system including a method of operation as in claim 35 above.

Kalra fails to teach the claimed limitation of "wherein said determining comprises computing a weighted index that weighs relative importance of said at least one operating characteristic".

However, Britton teaches a method and system where multiple versions of a program component are available and a specific version is dynamically selected for downloading based on current attribute values that may represent the user's, current

working environment, connection type, status, preferences, etc (see abstract). Britton teaches "wherein said determining comprises computing a weighted index that weighs relative importance of said at least one operating characteristic" (see figs. 4-7; col. 10, lines 1-30, Britton teaches that when multiple predicates representing different combinations of a set of attributes are specified in a predicate record, the principles of Boolean logic are applied to the set of attributes/predicates to determine if that predicate record which points to a specific version of a software component is satisfied).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kalra in view of Britton so that decision logic is applied to the set of attributes/predicates to determine if that predicate record which points to a specific version of a software component is satisfied. One would be motivated to do so to specify a correspondence between specific values of attributes/client characteristics and which version of data should be selected.

Claims 37-38 do not teach or define any new limitations above claims 35-36 and therefore are rejected for similar reasons.

7. Applicant's arguments filed on August 14, 2001 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the remarks, the applicant argues in substance that in the Kalra reference, determination of the operating characteristic values of the client computer and the adaptive requesting of data based at least in part on the determined operating characteristic values is not done all within the client computer as stated in the independent claims 1, 12, 23, 26, and 29. That Kalra teaches away from the concept of determining and adaptively requesting all performed within the client.

In response, the Kalra reference does teach "within the client, determining operating characteristic value(s) for at least one operating characteristic of the client computer system" (see figs. 13-16; col. 15, lines 33-50, Kalra clearly states and

illustrates that the adaptive streams program within the client makes a determination of the CPU constraint); and

within the client, adaptively requesting streaming of model data from a remote content providing server, based at least in part on the determined operating characteristic value(s) of the at least one operating characteristic of the client computer system (see figs. 13, 16A1-A3; col. 15, lines 12-27; col. 15, line 45 - col. 16, line 25, Kalra clearly states and illustrates that in step 1, the client will make a request for a browser to use the adaptive stream server, in step 2, browser causes a request to the adaptive stream client-based program, in step 3, the adaptive stream client-based program will determine the user profile, CPU constraint, user quality selections, and user adaptive stream program/sequence selections and will generate a series of commands necessary to begin implementation of the adaptive stream program that are supplied to the browser, in step 4, client request for a particular adaptive stream along with the series of command supplied from the adaptive stream client-based program is sent from the client browser to the adaptive stream server). Therefore, Kalra meets the scope of the claimed limitations.

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Transmitting requested network information separately as definitions and display information by Gardell et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,049,831.
- System and method for minimizing screen refresh time using selectable compression speeds by Kobata et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,138,164.
- Customization of WEB pages based on requester type by Himmel, U.S. Patent No. 6,167,441.

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CAR 1.136(a).

a shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CAR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Saleh Najjar whose telephone number is (703) 308-7613. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 6:30 to 3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, AN MENG AI, can be reached on (703) 305-9678. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 308-9052.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600. The fax number for the After-Final correspondence/amendment is (703) 746-7238. The fax number for official correspondence/amendment is (703) 746-7239. The fax number for Non-official draft correspondence/amendment is (703) 746-7240.



Saleh Najjar
Examiner Art Unit 2154